

Seoul, Korea

Sept. 6, 1892 (Rec'd Oct. 20)

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

I have just arrived in Seoul after a 4 month absence, the last two weeks of which were spent in China taking breath before beginning the fall and winter work and in gaining much advantage from contact with the missionaries and their work in Chefoo and Teng Chow. I wish to give you a running account of my trip and work in Eui Ju and vicinity.

Arrived in Eui Ju, the work began with every promise of success, and great was the disappointment to Dr. Brown and me that he was compelled to leave and yet I am glad to be able to report a most gratifying and profitable summer's work.

Soon after Dr. Brown left I started off for a trip to a number of villages where Young Kim had been at work - that I might see what he had done and that I might gather material for a summer theological class in Eui Ju. I was well pleased with Kim's work and during the five days I spent in the center of the region he had been canvassing I met and taught a great many inquirers from surrounding villages - many coming in 20 and 30 li to see me and talk about the gospel [one li is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile]. Of those in this region who applied last year for baptism I found that some had lost all interest, fearing persecution, while others seemed to have been studying and to be desirous of coming into the Church. I met and examined a number of these together with others who applied for the first time and from this number I baptized two men, one a school teacher, the other a farmer, both of whom had been under instruction nearly two years. I am making it a rule to be very careful about baptizing men as our experience with our enrolled membership has been far from satisfactory. Most all of the men who come to us have come in order to get financial help but among these there are some who rise above that motive after they have been thoroughly instructed. One old man of 72 who has occupied a high position as a teacher of Confucianism - with whom I had a long talk last year - came to me again declaring himself a believer in Jesus and was most eager to hear more of the gospel. I greatly hope that another year will see him ready to come into the Church. The five days spent in this village gave me a great deal of valuable information concerning the every day life and customs of Korean villagers. I returned to Eui Ju through a region heretofore unvisited by foreigners, spending Sunday in the magistracy of Sak Ju. The first visit to any place is decidedly unsatisfactory for it is hard to do anything with a great crowd of people intent only on satisfying their curiosity. They show the greatest indifference to the gospel though I have in mind one old man who seemed to get somewhat interested in what I had said and who promised to hunt me up when he went to Eui Ju. The Koreans are easy to approach and to talk to concerning the gospel but a more thoroughly indifferent people I think it would be hard to find.

I was out 12 days and upon returning to Eui Ju settled down to every day preaching and teaching in my house, having a constant run of visitors to whom the old old story was told over and over again. Several times while out for a walk I have had groups of men gather around me while I talked of the gospel but I do not think the time has come for indiscriminate public preaching in these places where we are seeking an entrance. We held regular service on Sundays and I had a great crowd of boys on several Sundays to whom I explained gospel pictures. I found great reluctance on the part of our members there to identify themselves directly with Christianity. I was able in these 3 months in Eui Ju to get a pretty good idea of the condition of our work. I think without question that most of the men who have been baptized there were seeking mere temporal gain and that $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 30 or more have no interest whatever in the gospel. I should say that not more than 10 give evidence of being Christians and some of these have little courage to endure ridicule. I do find very great encouragement in being able to report five or six men who seem to have a real hold on the truth and are rejoicing in it and great encouragement from the fact that great numbers of the people have learned what the gospel is - many are quietly searching the

scriptures and there is an evident conviction on the part of many that this is the truth. I heard of quite a number who had given up the worship of evil spirits and I feel that a great deal has been done towards getting the people to think about and talk over this new doctrine. Good seed was sown in the minds of a great many children and some of them will yet be preachers of the Word. I enrolled several applicants for baptism, one of whom gives me great joy because of his perfect willingness to let it be known that he is a Christian. He was a constant attendant upon the Bible class and the Sunday service, told me he had given up the worship of evil spirits and that every night he assembled his household to hear him read from the gospels or other Church books. He charged me to tell the people in Seoul that he had become a Christian. I look upon the summer Bible class as the most profitable part of my work and the one which will have the greatest effect in preparing for a harvest. A class of 12 men from 8 towns and villages were with me for 15 days and they were taken thro a course of instruction on the main doctrines of scripture. They spent two hours each day with me and in the afternoon went over the same Bible readings with Mr. Paik, who more fully explained to them what I had taught in the morning. One of the attendants upon the class was an old man of 77 who came in 150 li in order to learn more fully of that which he had heard in the country.

The last two weeks of my stay Dr. Vinton was with me, and in that time he treated over 400 patients and did a great deal to open up more homes to me and to gain the good will of many who had not before come under my influence.

I cannot speak too highly of the advantage of coupling the medical and evangelistic work, where the former is made a means to the latter and not an end in itself. I am glad to bear witness to the fact that both our doctors have this view of their work.

I write hopefully of our work in Eui Ju and yet my three months there and the trip to the surrounding country makes me even more decidedly of the opinion that Pyeng Yang is the place where we should plant our station.

The reasons given in previous letters seem even stronger than ever. Eui Ju is steadily declining commercially and in population and I was surprised to find the region through which I traveled not more thickly populated. Pyeng Yang has by far a more populous and a more fertile tributary region and is the city of the Province - the strategic point of the North. Eui Ju can and should be worked from Pyeng Yang and we ought to have three men for that province, one of whom could give special attention to Eui Ju and vicinity.

The only points in favor of going into Eui Ju as our station are that we have work begun there and that there is no difficulty about going in, for everyone took it for granted while I was there that I expected to build a house and live there permanently and no one even suggested any objection. However, I have no question of our ability to get into Pyeng Yang tho we must needs work cautiously and win our way as we have done in Eui Ju. We cannot go in at once and build a foreign house - tho possibly with a doctor we could do that. We cannot go in with a man who has no tact or who has not sufficient knowledge of the language to know what is going on about him. Successful entrance upon Pyeng Yang depends more, in my judgment, upon the man than upon anything else, and we cannot very well make a selection until our new men arrive and have had a few months with us. Not every man has tact enough to get along with the Koreans and gain their good will. Not every man has the health and constitution to go into the interior and live several months in a native house upon canned goods and such native food as he can get - and we may have difficulty in this respect. I have made diligent search for a suitable house but it is hard to find in the city and as we cannot build at once, we shall have to live in a small place in an unhealthy location and I doubt the advisability of having any one man there longer than

three months at a time until he has become acclimated.

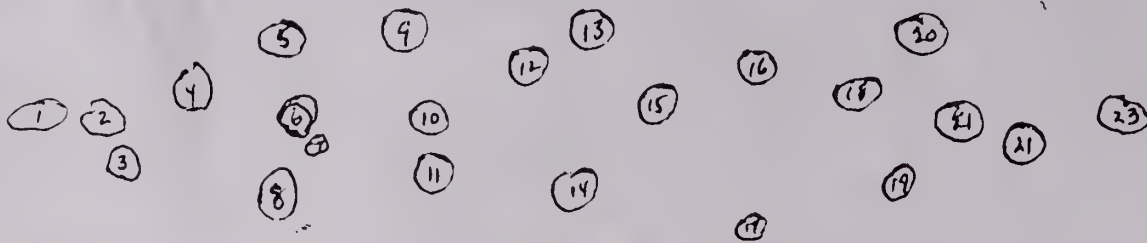
Again - caution is needed because we have no treaty right to live there and we must simply gain the good will of the people and win the right to stay. A doctor will be most invaluable and I hope we are to have one. My plan at present is to go up there just before the winter with one of the new men and if the inquiries for a house now being made enable us to do so - to buy a house as temporary quarters. In the spring go up with two men - stay in Pyeng Yang some time - leave one man there and with the other go on to Eui Ju, and after staying there return to Pyeng Yang for another stay. I believe we could then go in in the fall without obstruction and stay all winter. However we cannot know until we try for there is a vast difference between opening a station in Fusan or Gensan [Wonsan], the treaty ports, and opening a station in the interior for the first time. We can do it and we intend to do it, but the ways and means will depend upon circumstances as they arise. I understand the Methodists have asked for a doctor for Pyeng Yang. I hope we shall get in there first as we have in every other station. We are most eagerly awaiting the new men and somewhat anxiously awaiting the news that you have found the two new doctors.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

The Presbyterian Mission (North) in Korea, Oct. 1892



(with date of arrival in Korea)

1. HORACE G. UNDERWOOD (April 5, 1885)
2. MRS. H.G. (Lillias Horton) UNDERWOOD, M.D. (Mar. 27, 1888)
3. HORACE HORTON UNDERWOOD (~~Feb. 2, 1891~~)
4. WILLIAM M. BAIRD, Sr. (Feb. 2, 1891)
5. JAMES S. GALE
6. MRS W.M. (Annie L. Adams) BAIRD (Feb. 2, 1891)
7. ROSIE BAIRD
8. GRAHAM LEE (Sept. 21, 1892)
9. HUGH BROWN, M.D. (Dec. 8, 1891)
10. ELLEN STRONG (Nov. 1892)
11. SUSAN A. DOTY [Mrs. F.S. Miller] (Jan. 25, 1890)
12. VICTORIA C. ARBUCKLE (Sept. 21, 1891)
13. SAMUEL AUSTIN MOFFETT (Jan. 25, 1890)
14. O. R. AVISON, M.D. (July 16, 1893)
15. Mrs W. L. SWALLEN (Sallie Willison). (Nov. 15, 1892)
16. Mrs. D. L. GIFFORD (Mary Hayden). (Sept. 29, 1888)
17. LAWRENCE AVISON
18. WILLIAM L. SWALLEN (Nov. 15, 1892)
19. F. S. MILLER (Nov. 15, 1892)
20. D. L. GIFFORD (Oct. 27, 1888)
21. SAMUEL F. MOORE (Sept. 21, 1892)
22. Mrs. F. S. MILLER (Anna Reinecke) (Nov. 15, 1892)
23. Mrs. S. F. MOORE (Rose Ely) (Sept. 21, 1892)

Rev.

Rev.

[Rev.] later

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

ABSENT

Mrs. J. S. Gale (Mrs. J. W. Heron)

Mrs. Hugh Brown

Mrs. O. R. Avison

C. C. Vinton, M.D.

Mrs. Vinton

134

2-60

Oct. 24th, 1892.

My dear Mr. Moffett:-

I have read with great interest your letter of September 8th, and I send you our unqualified commendation of your summer's work. The visit to the north was evidently anything but a picnic excursion for a few days. It was a laborious term of missionary visitation, and one which gave you an opportunity to form a substantial judgment as to the condition of things and the outlook. Such work tells, and although you met with many discouragements, yet by continuing such visits and getting better and better acquainted with the people, coming more and more closely into contact with them, allowing them to catch your spirit, and enter into your views of Christian living and Christian service, you will find, I think, with God's blessing, that the standard will rise. Dr. Vinton, writing six days later than you, speaks of an offer of property at Pyeng Yang. We cannot, however, take it up for Board action in the shape in which it comes. No price is named. The place is not yet opened, and whether under these circumstances the Board would feel authorized to purchase property is doubtful. Your idea of making a trip of three or four months seems to me correct. That can be done once, and if the traveling expense is not too heavy, and if not lost in wandering about, I think that that kind of work will

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be profitable for the new missionaries when they arrive. ~~I have~~
 already announced to you the names of those who may be expected.
 Their times of sailing have been left to correspondence between
 them and our Treasurer.

We are accustomed to have reports from the missions bi-monthly
 showing the work of each member of the mission. Something of this
 sort ought to be adopted as a regular plan by the Korea Mission.
 We have personal reports of your work, but not of all. It is
 customary in the Shantung Mission, which is one of our best, to
 take turns in sending these reports, the reporter giving ^{some ac-}~~some ac-~~
~~count~~ of the work of each missionary. This enables the Board to
 see the work and answer questions that are asked ^{by one}~~by one~~ ^{with}~~with~~
 almost constantly with reference to it, and especially ^{days}~~in the days~~
 when fruits are not large it inspires the faith of the churches,
 which are watching the mission fields much more closely ^{than many}~~than many~~
 suppose; and we Secretaries are often surprised to see ^{how familiar}~~how familiar~~
 the people are, or at least here and there one is, in regard to ^{to what}~~to what~~
 is going on in a particular mission field. Sometimes the ^{impressions}~~impressions~~
 gained are erroneous, having been received from some ^{traveler}~~traveler~~. No
 justice is thus done to missionaries, simply by not knowing, ^{not by}~~not by~~
 falsely knowing what is really being done.

In regard to new stations, I am hoping that if ^{not this year,}~~not this year,~~
 at least next, we may plant one in the northwest at Bai Ju or
 Pyeng Yang. Then, I think, we shall have all the ^{stations that}~~stations that~~

(3)

it will be wise to open for the present. We shall have a sort of quadrilateral, each point being well taken and strong in itself. Possibly sometime in the future there may be a call for stations in the interior, but not as yet. But meanwhile, what we need is to keep up the courage of the churches to spiritual work, and, if possible, to spiritual fruits. There are two senses in which foundations may be laid. One is that of building, forming stations etc., etc. This is comparatively easy if there is money enough. The other is laying foundations spiritual, accustoming the people to high standards, and developing at least some strong Christian characters, building up consistent memberships of churches, in a word, impressing men, and leading them to impress others with the great truths of the Gospel. Some of the very best foundations and those which characterize the whole subsequent history of the mission have been laid with almost no material appliances, and with trifling outlays of funds.

I am saying all this to you, because I feel that you are in thorough sympathy with it, and that your personal desires are anticipating all that could be said on this subject.

Rejoicing in your work of the summer, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. F. Ellman

My dear Mr. Moffett:-

I have read with great interest your letter of September 6th, and I send you our unqualified commendation of your summer's work. The visit to the north was evidently anything but a picnic excursion for a few days. It was a laborious term of missionary visitation, and one which gave you an opportunity to form a substantial judgment as to the condition of things and the outlook. Such work tells, and although you met with many discouragements, yet by continuing such visits and getting better and better acquainted with the people, coming more and more closely into contact with them, allowing them to watch your spirit, and enter into your views of Christian living and Christ-like service, you will find, I think, with God's blessing, that the standard will rise. Dr. Vinton, writing six days later than you, speaks of an offer of property at Pyeng Yang. We cannot, however, take it up for Board action in the shape in which it comes. No price is named. The place is not yet opened. and whether under these circumstances the Board would feel authorized to purchase property is doubtful. Your idea of making trips of three or four months seems to me correct. That can be done at once, and if the traveling expense is not too heavy, and time is not lost in wandering about, I think that that kind of work will be profitable for the new missionaries when they arrive. I have already announced to you the names of those who may be expected. Their times of sailing have been left to correspondence between them and our Treasurer.

We are accustomed to have reports from the missions bi-monthly showing the work of each member of the mission. Something of this sort ought to be adopted as a regular plan by the Korea Mission. We have personal reports of your work, but not of all. It is customary in the Shantung Mission, which is one of our best, to take turns in sending these reports, the reporter giving some account of the work of each missionary. This enables the Board to see the work and answer questions that are asked almost constantly with reference to it, and especially in the days when fruits are not large it inspires the faith of the churches which are watching the mission fields much more closely than many suppose; and we Secretaries are often surprised to see how familiar the people are, or at least here and there one is, in regard to what is going on in a particular mission field. Sometimes the impressions gained are erroneous, having been received from some traveler. No justice is thus done to missionaries, simply by not knowing, nor by falsely knowing what is really being done.

In regard to new stations, I am hoping that if not this year, at least next, we may plant one in the northwest at Eui Ju or Pyeng Yang. Then, I think, we shall have all the stations that it will be wise to open for the present. We shall have a sort of quadrilateral, each point being well taken and strong in itself. Possibly sometime in the future there may be a call for stations in the interior, but not yet. But meanwhile, what we need is to keep up the courage of the churches to spiritual work, and, if possible, to spiritual fruits. There are two senses in which foundations may be laid. One is that of building, forming stations, etc., etc. This is comparatively easy if there is money enough. The other is laying foundations spiritual, accustoming the people to high standards, and developing at least some strong Christian characters, building up consistent memberships of churches, in a word, impressing men, and leading them to impress others with the great truths of the Gospel. Some of the very best foundations and those which characterize the whole subsequent history of the Mission have been laid with almost no material appliances, and with trifling outlays of funds.

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F.F. Ellinwood

(Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PCUSA Board of Foreign Missions, Korea
Correspondence, microfilm reel #224, Vol. 31, part 2, letter marked #134, although it is #135 according to index)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

For the Christian Observer.

FROM RICHMOND—FOR KOREA.

BY MR. CAMERON JOHNSON.

STEAMER DAI NIPPON.—(GREAT JAPAN.)

Messrs. Editors.—I have been in the "Imperial Japanese Empire" just sixteen days, and before I write you anything about the land of my destination—"Cho-Sen," Korea—I shall tell you a little about my journey and voyage thither.

One month, to date, after leaving Richmond, Va., I landed on *terra firma* in this Island Empire. But I was not travelling all the while. Nine days of this time, roughly reckoned, I was resting in New York, Chicago, "Frisco," Honolulu, and so I was on the way about twenty-two days. Nine thousand four hundred and fifty miles in twenty-two days! That's progressive.

I came alone, in a sense, as the indisposition of some of the missionary party of the Southern Presbyterian Church caused a postponement of the whole party; but they are now on the placid Pacific, having sailed three days ago. Every place I stopped I found friends, every boat I was on, every train I travelled in, gave me other friends, and so the trip has been delightful. At "Frisco" I found other friends, missionaries, who were preparing to sail in the same ship with me, and we soon came to be congenial.

A cordial reception was tendered us in "Frisco," the evening before we sailed, by Christian friends, and I need not say that our hearts were warmed, and our faith and purpose strengthened by having their hearty hand shakes and earnest God-speeds. One thing which interested me was the Christian work done among the Chinese and Japanese in "Frisco," of whom there are several thousand.

It is not for me to mention here some of the heart-sickening sights we saw in the dark places of Chinatown. One has rightly said that they are a stain upon our national flag. Satan has a strong fortress there, and I blush for the laws and morality of my countrymen which can be so lightly and openly laid aside. But praise be to God for the handful of noble men and women who are giving their lives to bring the light and life of the gospel into their vice and corruption! I had the pleasure of speaking to the Chinese girls in the Presbyterian Mission Home, who have been rescued by Miss Culbertson and her allies.

We had a warm reception in Hawaii by the missionary brethren there, and the day spent in this tropical city is fraught with frequent and lasting reminiscences.

Finally, we reached Japan on a Sabbath noon, and we were sadly forced to recollect that we were at last in a heathen land where there is no Sabbath rest.

There is much to be said of Japan—the land of wonderful changes and changeable people. One is struck by the modern aspect of some things in the oriental cities of Yokohama and Tokio, and they are oft-times incongruous and ludicrous. One will see a mixture of dress—a man with foreign hat and shoes and native dress—and alas! too often, with no dress of any description, and only a narrow cloth about the middle. To whatever extent the Japanese may have adopted Western ideas, a large number of them have not reached the point of wearing clothing, Eastern or Western, in warm weather!

But they are amazingly imitative and progressive. There is scarcely anything useful in Western invention that may not be found here. They are great people for finding out the why and wherefore of things, and they will import Western machinery, and take it apart, and then imitate the making of it with their own improvements added. The consequence is that a foreigner cannot keep up his prices on imported goods, for the Japs will pretty soon get to making them and selling for half-price. I have seen numerous bicycles made here by them, and used in Nagoya.

They are exceedingly proud, and lofty, and independent. They like to use foreign inventions, and even the language of the foreigner (English mostly), but for the foreigner *in propria persona*, they have little or no use. If a Jap knows a word of English, when speaking to an American, he will use that one word as often as possible, and all the rest in Japanese, just the parallel of a Franco—or Latino—maniac in America.

They have peculiar names. The cook of a friend of mine with whom I passed several days, was "O-taki-san," Honorable Mr. Bamboo, and another man was named "O-Gin-san," Honorable Mr. Silver. His teacher was Honorable Mr. Plum-village, and one of his female friends was Honorable Miss Flower. However queer the Jap's name may be, he is "honorable" just the same; "so are they all, all HONORABLE men."

I suppose there is not another nation of people on the globe who are so ultra-polite as these Japanese, not even the Frenchmen. We heard of their scrupulous politeness on the ship coming over, and we soon had a practical illustration of it on the next day when we went out on the street. There were two little beggars who followed us up ceaselessly, and bowed very honorably low whenever our eyes chanced to turn in their direction. One of the members of the party, not knowing that they were beggars, was very much impressed by their politeness, and he bowed to them in return, and as the little imps were unremitting in their salutations, so was he in his, till it grew rather ridiculous to see them. He saw the ridiculous side of it, too, when two

policemen came running up with their clubs and scattered the little fellows, and he asked why they did it, and he was told that they were beggars!

The work of the horse is largely assigned to the human being, and one may see, at almost any time, a man pulling a two-wheeled wagon through the streets, quite heavily laden, and sometimes a man and a boy, the one pulling and the other pushing. The *jin-rik-sha* ("man-power-carriage") system is another case in which the human being does the work of the brute creation, in pulling his fellow man around in a sort of baby-carriage-looking arrangement. But they do not seem to mind it, and they are not going to let you work them too hard. There is no danger of that. You can hire them for an hour for about six or eight cents, for several successive hours. It is wonderful the immense development of muscle these *jin-rik-sha* men have.

But I must be closing, and more anon; I hope to take the Owari Maru steam ship for Korea, on next Wednesday afternoon, and so the next time I shall have something to say about "The Land of the Morning Freshness."

Nov. 2, 1892

203, N. College Ave. Phila.

Dear Father,

I have a request to
make of you and of course of
Mother as well. Are you willing
I should become a member of the
Student Volunteer Association?
In doing so I can I desire and
anxious to go to the foreign field,
unless God blocks the way - which
is now increasing the desire -
have had for a long time. There
can be nothing compulsory about
it because all our future is left
in God's hands. Mother has advised
me to volunteer, but I have known

now or less of the movement ever
since I came here and left it.
would be sure in strengthening
my voice. I wish to do so
for, think not about it, however.

I had a strange little experience
last week. One afternoon I was
examining the anatomy of the
pharynx, and in taking up the
hard plate to illustrate the
soft throat found my tonsils were
all white and pitted. It is a
difficult to without a symptom -
I never should have thought about
it if I had not taken up the
plate. Dr. Henson, who makes a
specialty of the throat, says the
secretory bacteria is the cause
and thinks the gargles cure
is the only radical cure. I'm

excuse me & leave it alone before
leaving the City, but it cannot
be now on account of my work
in the succeeding coming. It is
quite interesting to have a little
glimpse of my town.

We are having such very warm
oppressive weather. The sun and
moon are actually hid from the
heavy atmosphere, overclouded with
moisture and smoke.

Father's letter of 28th startled me
with the news of Mr. Ames sudden
death. Indeed it is a cause for
thankfulness that he returned to
the First Church.

Now I must stop for I have still

7
I go to a quiz tonight may be
in town.

Love to you all and kindest
wishes

Love tonight

with

Not sure of

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 20 1892. + E E

Dear Dr. Ellinwood,

Dr. Vinton has showed me your letter of Sept 21st. I am very sorry that you feel disheartened with regard to the outlook in Korea. I do not feel that you have need to. Personally I had no part or parcel in the "message" sent to you by Rev. Mr. Sampson. Being out on my spring trip I only saw him for a brief time before his departure. In answer to his questions, I stated my attitude of mind as being one of moderate hopefulness; - with a fair amount of work a fair amount of results might be expected. In view of what I have seen of the working of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of Korean farmers & merchants this fall, I am prepared to go farther, & say that my heart is full of a large hopeful-ness for the future of our work. I declare to you, carefully weighing my words, that I do confidently expect that when the new missionaries have a sufficient grip upon the language, & the older men can be sufficiently relieved of their load of routine cares to give an adequate part of their time & strength to preaching, we shall see hundreds & thousands of Koreans converted to Christ. On what can or cannot be done among the residents of Seoul I reserve judgment but among the visitors to Seoul & the people in the country I certainly expect to see "great spiritual results". I must add however that I do not expect to see these results this year or next year, because your missionaries are either new men or are shackled with routine cares; but I do expect to see them within five years. The grounds for my hope are as follows: no native religion furnishes us with a formidable rival; Roman Catholicism (in my judgment) has in many respects done a preliminary work for us; the Holy Ghost has shown us how He does work & will work in Korean hearts;

Explained
to
Mr. Vinton
Nov. 21st

and a number of your missionaries & a number of the best men among your native Christians are looking to God every day for the baptism of the Holy Ghost upon the work in Korea. I am sure that in God's time a great spiritual harvest is coming in this land. I do not question in the least the honesty of opinion of any brethren who sent the message to you. He has had much to discourage us. We have had some weak Christians to vex our souls; but we have other native Christians who are pure gold, & I am bound to say that some of our weak ones are daily growing stronger. I must repeat that my hopes for the future of our work are optimistic.

Permit me now a word personal. I went to Chefoo last summer principally for my wife's health, partly for my own. My wife was in a run down condition from over work. She had had part of the care of the girls' school for three months & all of it for two. She had assisted me in my Treas. work; she had worked unremittingly in "women's work" in addition to the care of her home. A number of my friends warned me that I must get for her the completest rest. I too felt worn with my year's work. We therefore took one month's vacation in Chefoo. Now Doctor, let me explain to you my feelings about the taking of a vacation. You know yourself how eleven months strain of routine cares & work, interspersed with a certain amount of preaching, wears on one's nerves. I believe that a man situated as I am owes it to himself & his work to give a month's rest to his tensely strained nerves. Again you will remember that living in Seoul during the rainy season is very unhealthy. During the last three years Mrs. Gifford & I have spent more of the rainy season in Seoul than any other member or members of the Mission. And I have invariably paid for it with a sick spell. If I am going to have a vacation at all, it would seem best to take it while the rainy season is in progress. But where can I go? To Chemulpo perhaps. But the hotels are not only

high in price, but ³excellent in food & beds. To the mountain top of Nam Han perhaps. For those who enjoy shivering in the clouds & general roughing it, it is well enough. When I go out itinerating I rough it upon principle. But when I take a vacation I want to be comfortable & rest. What choice is left to me? By a steamer ride of only a day from Chemulpo I can go to Chefoo, China. We are able to secure cheap rates of board, & comfortable quarters. The atmospheric conditions are not merely healthful but tonic. We are able to compare notes with the Shantung missionaries, & get advice upon our work ^{out} of their long experience. I am certain that I am a better missionary physically & every other way for my vacation rest of one month ~~months~~ in Chefoo last summer. By careful economy at other times of the year, we are able to make the trip without asking the Board for any more money than they are willing to let us have to go to the mountain. So I trust you will not think the less of me if I should go to Chefoo again for a short vacation rest. I may state that we have our Seoul work in such shape that whether the foreign teacher is present or not the native meetings go on just the same.

X { The M.E. Mission have stationed one of their doctors, Dr. Hall, in Pying Yang, for six months of this year. By medical work we hope that he will be able to open Pying Yang for both of the Missions. Mr. Lee whom our Mission may assign to Pying Yang at the annual meeting, will start with Dr. Hall this week upon his (Mr. Lee's) first visit to that city. I feel almost certain that the Mission at the Annual Meeting will vote to put our northern station at Pying Yang rather than Eui Ju.

X { With regard to the purchase of the Knott property at Wonsan by Mr. Gale, I may say that I have favored the plan from the start, & did not vote with the majority in the July meeting of the station when Mr. Gale's plan was shelved in the interests of further information. I cannot say that the Mission is becoming more lavish in the use of Mission money. The tendency on the contrary is just the other way. Mission payments are looked into with the very closest scrutiny. I must bring this long letter to a close. With kindest regards & Christian greetings.

Yours in the Work
D. L. Gifford.

From an Old Letter.

Seoul, Nov. 4, 1892.

"Dear Hattie,

Last night we almost froze coming up the Han river on a tiny steam boat about the size of a bath tub -

When we reached the landing early in the morning, there stood a group of Northern Presbyterian missionaries, waiting with much curiosity to see what the southerners looked like - We might have horns & hoofs, you know! The five men rushed up & gave us the heartiest hellos & handshakes you ever imagined! We were thrilled & so thankful! Among them was a tall, slender young man named Moffett. He was the peppiest one & seemed as glad to see us as if we had come from his own home town. He escorted us ladies to chairs hung on poles & carried by two dirty men - We nearly fell out of them laughing - But the other gentlemen walked. Soon we arrived at the mission compound (yard) where we again received a warm welcome. You should have seen how that Mr. Moffett flew around helping us! You would have thought!

he was accustomed to waiting on a helpless wife - but soon found, he is a bachelor! Some girl is missing a good husband.

Later. - - That Mr. M. just took us Southerners under his wing. He helped select our names (ours is Yi), engaged our teachers, cook & gate-man, helped to buy rice, coal, chickens & eggs - in fact, did every thing for us except to sleep. He saw what a small supply of food we had for the six of us, so he about emptied his store room into ours, saying he would not need anything as he was going away up north to a place called P'gen Yang. He also found out that Mary & I knew very little about cooking, so he had his cook make us a wonderful "Floating Island" pudding & brought it down two miles to our home - My, but it was good!

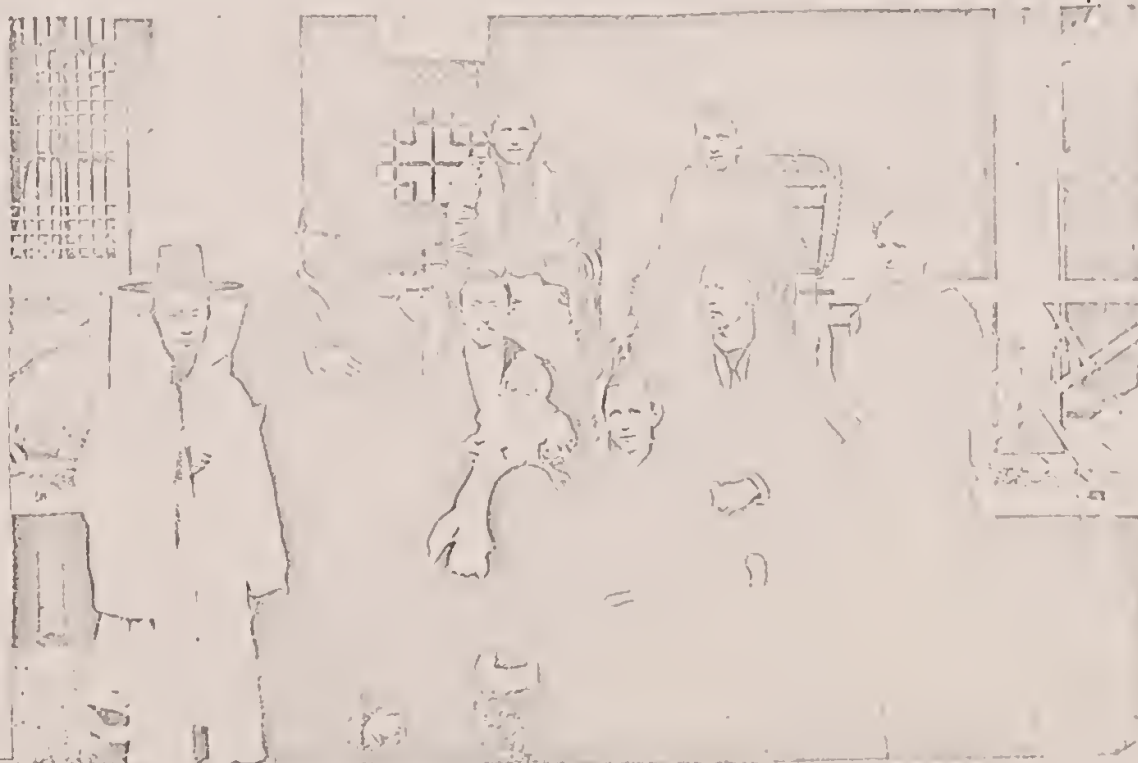
Later. - That Mr. M. I told you about seems to know everything. Will & Mr. Jenkins say that his methods of work are so fine, they are going to adopt them, for every thing he starts seems to go. By the way, he was much taken with that little red hat you wrapped me for my blue suit.

Later. - Here I am by my self! That Mr. M. took Hill off to the country & Lin Lougan. He says women have to get used to that kind of thing, Poor me!

P.S. 41 years later - That young Mr. Moffett, now our Dr. Moffett, has all these years been the best-friend, counselor & guide that the Southerners have ever had. & they thank God for giving them such a friend. Today is his 70th birthday, but he is still young & peppy. May he be spared for many more years of blessed service for our Master! Patsy B. Reynolds.

Mrs. Jenkins.

Cheng Hui Wen
Mrs. Tate
Mr. Jenkins
& baby.



Mrs. Reynolds.

Miss Davis
(sitting)
Mr. Reynolds
Miss Tate.

Mrs. Reynolds 3

Chila. Dec. 5th 1892

My dear father,

Yours of 10th has just arrived. The days at this terminal have been so full this week that I positively could not squeeze in a letter.

Last Sabbath evening I went in company with several other students to visit the Medical Mission, down in a part of the City where it was necessary to have five or six in the company for safety, unless we employed a policeman. We obtained an insight into the meanings of slum work in a great City. One is very apt to find

that ones ideas of how work
of that kind should be carried
on are very far from practical
unless the work is actually
entered into.

I was struck with the wonderful
obedience the workers have
in reaching those people. The
very fact that they will come
and crowd that little room to
overflowing when there is no
attraction beyond the simple
Lodge service, seems marvellous.

On the platform were those who
conduct the Mission, several visi-
tors and some who come regularly
to assist. I had the privilege
of relieving the faithful organist
for the evening, but the way
those people sang, completely
surpassed the instrument and
our voices. The room holds

I should say about 120 and
was entirely filled with just
about as bad and degraded
and mean a congregation as
one would care to find. A
policeman waited on the walk
without and four of the helpers
stood in the aisle to keep
order and suppress talking
abroad. And amidst those
surroundings the Book of books
was read and the simple
story told of the salvation free
to all, and the love of Christ
which can touch every side of
human nature however degrad-
ed and sin-stained.
Would that more of our Church

people would throw themselves
into work of this kind, in-
stead of settling in their own
pew and criticising the pulpit
and pews about them.

It is saddening to hear about
the troubles in the little home
Church. I Christians, could only
see that they are the ones who
in so many cases are hinder-
ing the spread of Christ's King-
dom. There is no time for
Church disputes when so many
of our brethren are pleading for
the message which was left
with us for them, and

hundreds of precious souls each hour
Sink to a Christless grave!"

Our committee on Volunteer meet-
ings met on Wed. afternoon
at the Y. M. C. A. parlor. Mr.
Mount, our chairman is a

medical student at the University
and round on China. Three
other men represent different in-
stitutions and Miss Pearson,
daughter of Arthur T. Pearson, is
the only lady beside myself.
We arranged for a study on
Africa at the drug meeting
when we hoped to have an address
by Dr. Nassau.

Today Josephine and I paid
another visit to the College Set-
tlement which is also down in
the clump - I believe I wrote
you about it once, did I not? -
Then we came up to 1334 Chest-
nut St. and had a most de-
lightful little visit with Miss

Lombard, editor of Children's Work.

If you have access to the Mission
ary Review for last April I
wish you would re-read an
article on the Incubus of the
Kingdom; by H. C. C. It puts so
strongly just what the Church
needs to know today.

My time for writing has gone.

A heart full of love to you all
soon.

Your loving daughter
Alice.

Phila. Dec. 30th '92.

My dear Father,

Two of your dear letters were awaiting me when I arrived from Kingston about ten thirty last night. One says you are having lots of good times, - the other that you are stronger and better in health, and both make me very happy. I thank our Father daily for my beautiful home - all it has been and is to me - and for continued good news from you.

all. About next summer I feel
that we cannot decide now
nor is it necessary. We all
want to do just what is for
the best, and the way will soon
open if we are willing to be
'quidid' - it always has. At
the same time as we are co-
-acting, it will be much
easier to plan in harmony if
the subject is kept open that
each may know what seems
best to the rest.

In my opinion Mother should

start early for Pacific. It ^{is} ^{not} ^{only} ^{one} ^{way} ^{to} ^{go} ^{to} ^{the} ^{west} ^{and} ^{back} ^{again} ^{means} ^{two} ^{trips} ^{at} ^{least} [—]
do you not think so? If Mother
comes along I will go to be with
you and Nellie — by renting the
house we can save more than
last summer. The other way
will leave you alone for five
months or so and I confess
I do not like to think about
that. The way here is by no
means imperative. I could use
the summer to good advantage
— there are many things to
learn in the time as well

This morning I went down to
"334" and purchased my
Christmas present from you.
It is an Oxford print, clear
type, gilt edge, morocco bound,
\$6. - a handsome volume. I
prize it now and expect to
more and more. I also bought
a small Oxford edition of *Beloe*
containing everything and more
besides!! which I think will be
very helpful.

This afternoon I went with sev-
eral other students to visit the
Episcopal Hospital at the invita-
tion of Dr. Roberts. We performed

the operation - the excision of the
eye - and then took me
through the wards where we saw
a number of interesting cases.
It is a fine new building, only
dedicated last Spring.

I have finished the life of Mackay
of Uganda - the record of fourteen
short years of patient zealous
work. I place the book next to
Dr. G. Patton until I find one that
can come between them. I am now
reading the story of William Carey
the "consecrated cobbler," and founder
of the first foreign missionary
society. The watch words of that

just little concern may well
serve for all to follow, "Expect
great things from God. Attempt
great things for God."

Dec. 3, '81.

Was over in the hospital treatment
room this morning and came
back feeling much discouraged.
Shall I ever be where I can for
an instant depend on my know-
ledge? nor shall I ever learn
what there is to be learned? It
seems a hopeless task - I can
never get it right at once.

A heart full of love for you
all - Your loving daughter

Josephine - Letter No. 13

Phila. Nov. 8th. 1892.

My dear Father,

Sabbath was a
"red-letter day" with me. It
was spent in Germantown
with my friend Josephine, and
we heard Dr. John G. Paton both
morning and evening! I could
hardly believe that I was really
looking into the face of the
dear old man who lived and
labored for thirty five years among

the cannibals and has witnessed such triumphs for Christ on those heathen islands.

The extreme simplicity and humility of Dr. Paton is one of his greatest charms. He never for a moment rests on anything he has already accomplished, never forgets he is still permitted to preach Christ in the world, and always finds it easy, in the midst of his narrative of the island mission work, to stop and plead with

his hearers to give their hearts
and live into the service of
the Master. At the morning
service, he began the narrative
where the Autobiographer drops
it, and told us some further
developments on the islands
and of his recent visit to
Erromanga. After the service
we went up and had a
lovely little talk with him,
and three handshakes apiece.
I am very sure there is not
a well known man in the

world I would rather see
and hear than Dr. Paton, and
to think I should have the
privilege after my long
anticipation seemed too good
to be true. I met also a
Miss Banks from Englewood,
N. J. who is a dear friend
of Josephine's and a very
lovely girl. I am so happy
in some of my friendships
this year, and so thankful
for them. The Sabbath
have all been like pinnacles
of blessing and of privilege.

Mr. 3rd
say you
have

the about
a full
of the
by warm,
in diffi-
by always

again soon and I shall
know that you are well.
I hope to see you soon.
You will be taking home
Mellie.
You affectionate daughter
Alice

sold and that makes the
distance between him and
me seem twice as long as
it did a year or more ago.
Oh, I hope that will be well
well by the time. God bless
you and give you health.
It is very hard to be so
far away from you, but
I am so glad you know
that I am observing my
love for you by observing
how well I am doing
I believe that has pleased
me. Mother will write

2. River water

Philadelphia, PA

Nov. 8, 1892

M. Alice Fish

My dear Father,

Sabbath was a "red-letter" day with me. It was spent in Germantown with my friend Josephine [later Mrs. Brodhead], and we heard Dr. John G. Paton both morning and evening! I could hardly believe that I was really looking into the face of the dear old man who lived and labored for thirty five years among the cannibals and has witnessed such triumphs for Christ on those heathen islands.

The extreme simplicity and humility of Dr. Paton is one of his greatest charms. He never for a moment rests on anything he has already accomplished, never forgets he is still permitted to preach Christ in the world, and always finds it easy, in the midst of his narrative of the island mission work to stop and plead with his hearers to give their hearts and lives into the service of the Master. At the morning service, he began the narrative where the autobiography drops it, and told us some further developments on the islands and of his recent visit to Erromanga. After the service we went up and had a lovely little talk with him, and three handshakes apiece. I am very sure there is not a well known man in the world I would rather see and hear than Dr. Paton, and to think I should have the privilege after my long anticipation seemed too good to be true. I met also a Miss Banks from Englewood, N.J. who is a dear friend of Josephine's and a very lovely girl. I am so happy in some of my friendships this year, and so thankful for them. The Sabbaths have all been like pinnacles of blessing and of privilege and when they are such rich days, it is possible to keep on a higher plane all through the busy week.

The College routine is about as ever, each day as full as it can well hold. The weather is oppressively warm, which makes it more difficult to keep the study always at the best point.

Mother's letter of Nov. 3rd has just arrived. It says you are in bed with a hard cold and that makes the distance between home and me seem twice as long as it did a few moments ago. Oh, I hope that cold is well well by this time. God bless you and give you health. It is very hard to be so far away from you, but I am so glad you know that I am showing my love for you by staying here and working where I believe God has placed me. Mother will write again soon, and I shall know that you are better. A loving Goodnight to you all, Father, Mother and Nellie.

Your affectionate daughter,

Alice

(from the Samuel H. Moffett collection of S.A. Moffett papers)

Seoul, Korea

Dec. 22, 1892

Graham Lee

Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

I have been appointed by the mission to write you a letter for this mail and as I had intended to write you a personal letter I gladly combine the two.

Have just returned from a month's trip to Pyeng Yang with Dr. Hall of the Methodist Mission. Learned many things, not the least of which is the fact that traveling in Korea in cold weather is not a "soft snap" for a green horn.

While in Pyeng Yang I was kept in bed for a few days with a hard cold and this didn't add any to the pleasure of the trip. We were very comfortably situated in the house of a friend whom Dr. Hall made through his medical work. Dr. Hall has made a bargain with this same man to purchase his house which is a good one, and in a splendid locality, and he returns to Pyeng Yang soon after New Years to pay the money and take possession. Of course he has to hold the property in the name of some Korean. This opening that Dr. Hall has made is going to be very helpful to us, I think, in gaining an entrance also. Dr. Hall has very kindly offered part of the house to Moffett and me, if we go up there, to use until we can get a house of our own. There, too, the friends that Dr. Hall has made will be willing to aid us in any way they can. It certainly looks to me as if we could go into Pyeng Yang without the least trouble provided we go in quietly. I like the people there. They seem to be more enterprising than Seoul Koreans. On account of my sick spell of course I couldn't learn as much about the city and people as I wished to.

Moffett's plan now, provided the Annual Meeting so thinks best, is for him and me to go up there about March 1st, get a house if we can, spend some time there, then go up into the northern country and get back to Seoul just before the rainy season. This will give me a fine opportunity to study Korean and Koreans. As I have now had some experience and have learned a thing or two I hope to get through this trip without being laid up for repairs.

Everything in the Mission seems to be going along nicely. Mr. Miller and wife are quartered at Dr. Vinton's. Moore and wife are in the Underwood house. Swallen and wife boarded at Mr. Gifford's for a time but concluded they would like to strike out for themselves and are now down at Kou Dong Kol struggling bravely in their attempts to make their servants understand them. Mrs. Swallen said to me the other day with a rather lugubrious expression, "You might as well not have any servants as to have to go and show them every time what you want." They seem to be happy notwithstanding their trials and tribulations.

Miss Arbuckle and Miss Strong seem to be comfortably situated over at the Girls' School and are spending their time between the language and the little girls which they find the most wearing. I don't know, but either, I should think, was enough to test the grit and grace of any woman. They are both doing good good work at the language and I trust are happy in their work. Of all us new ones who have come out, Moore is making by far the best progress on this most abominable language. I have heard men say they tho't the devil invented the Chinese language to be an obstacle to Christianity. If that is so, I think Korean may be traced to the same source and be considered the last supreme effort of the same author. This may not be a hard language for a #50 caliber man but for a #22 it is hard digging.

Please don't think I am discouraged. Were the language ever so hard I would be willing to tackle it for Christ's sake, but please don't be disappointed in me if I only make a poor average, for languages come hard to me.

The Theological class has been in session for nearly a month and from what Messrs. Moffett and Gifford say of it this session has been a very successful one. They seem to think the men have obtained a much better grasp of truth and are going back to the country with more true earnestness to do better work than ever before. There were about thirty names on the rolls but these included some of our teachers who attended.

At a meeting of the church session the other evening there were twenty three (23) applicants for baptism, only nine of which were received. These nine consisted of two men, four women, two boys from the school and one girl. There are also two children, one the child of our evangelist, Saw [Suh Sang-Yŭn], that are to be baptized. The services of baptism and communion are to be held on Christmas day.

Would you like to have my first impressions of the work here and the country? I don't mind giving them to you frankly. I have passed through two stages since my arrival and am now in the third which I trust is the permanent one. The first stage was one of bewilderment as I found myself in circumstances so entirely different from anything I ever experienced or of which I ever had any conception. The second stage was one of disappointment and gloom as I began to get an inside view and found that the big church of Seoul, of which I heard at home with its one hundred members, was almost a myth and that Korea almost clamoring for the gospel was(?) To use a figure, the underpinning was knocked out - I might say almost roughly, and I came down sprawling and breathless. The third stage is one of hopefulness in which I think I begin to see things in their true light. I see a work that is small and though growing slowly is growing surely. I see a people who are amiable, but among whom work is exceedingly difficult. I believe a missionary could baptize any number for a dollar apiece, but to get men who really and truly want to follow Christ is difficult.

I believe the work here is in good shape and is advancing as fast as we can expect when all things are taken into consideration.

The Southern people are comfortably settled over in the Merton (?) house. They are nice people and we all like them. What their plans of work are we don't know as yet. At present they are giving most of their time to the language.

Next Tuesday, Dec. 27th, Mr. Moffett and Mr. Reynolds start for a trip down south. They are to go about half way to Fusan to meet Mr. Baird on his way up to the Annual Meeting. Mrs. Baird is to come around by steamer, I believe. We new missionaries are looking forward to the Annual Meeting with much interest. We are anxious to meet all the members of the Mission and we are anxious also to know where is to be our future field of work.

There is some talk of my being sent to Pyeng Yang. If I am appointed there shall go and do my best to open up the work but if such should be the case I don't see how in two years my matrimonial problem is going to be any nearer solution than it is at present for unless Pyeng Yang becomes an open port I don't see how we can take ladies there in two years. However, I am not going to worry about the matter for I told the Lord I would trust Him for everything and I'm not going back on that. Miss Webb, from last accounts, is well and happy. She shows a beautiful spirit in the matter and does not worry, for she too has said she would trust God for everything. This experience, though hard at times, is going to make both of us stronger Christians.

At present I am boarding with Mr. Moffett and I find him a most delightful companion, a most earnest consecrated Christian and a hard worker. Thus far I may truly say: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places".

I haven't been able to give you much news about the work for I know so little as yet. Will you give my very kind regards to Speer [Robert E. Speer].

Very sincerely yours,

Graham Lee

Phila. Dec. 21st. '892.

My dear Mother,

I am here alone this evening - Esther has gone to the quiz but I am very tired after a hard day, and will rest while writing to you.

Your letter of the 15th arrived this evening bringing my Christmas present from Father. We thought rightly that he could not please me better than by giving me something to pass on. I shall take great pleasure in using part of it for one or two little gifts that I want especially

to make. I have already some
little toys for those darling
boys I shall see in Kingston,
a beautiful little volume of
selections for Esther, Francis
Ridley Havergate Poems for
Josephine, a few little gift
book and a remembrance for
Annie and Maria. I am
looking forward to a very
happy Christmas even if I
am to be away from home.
It is so good of Esther to take
me into her family circle.
I am glad the rest of the
vacation is near for I am very
tired - as are most of us I
guess - and I want to make
the most of it and begin
work with renewed energy
in the new year. The next four
months will have no small

amount of work crowded into them.

I am so glad to hear of Mr. Carrys return and that he at once came back to his friends. I do hope now that he can be induced to remain and fit himself for work, and shall be anxious to know what his course will be.

I think it perfectly lovely that the young people gather about you so. I not that it is in the least strange they should be attracted to our home, but I am glad they appreciate it, and glad for our sake that they come

since I will stay away!

Very few girls have the memory and the teachings of such a home as mine to carry with them. How hard I ought to try to live up to all that I know of the right, and how far I am from doing so.

It is very easy and pleasant to seek out the Christian students and take once place in the missionary society and Christian Association; but at the boarding house table and in company with those who turn away lightly from important principles and take the Sabbath as a day of study or of pleasure it is so much easier to be silent than to open up discussions. Oh that I might always have strength to witness for Christ

Ther than, by my example.
It is so hard to know just
what to say and so easy to
think it might be better to
keep silent. All too often, I
am afraid, I accept my views
in a way that says, "I do not
expect you to change your mind,
but this is what I believe, so
I'll go my way and you yours,"
instead of trying to win to
the right. How long suffering the
Master has to be, with us, and
how gracious He is to use us
at all in His work.

I wish you could see the
picture from my window tonight.
The electric light towers on

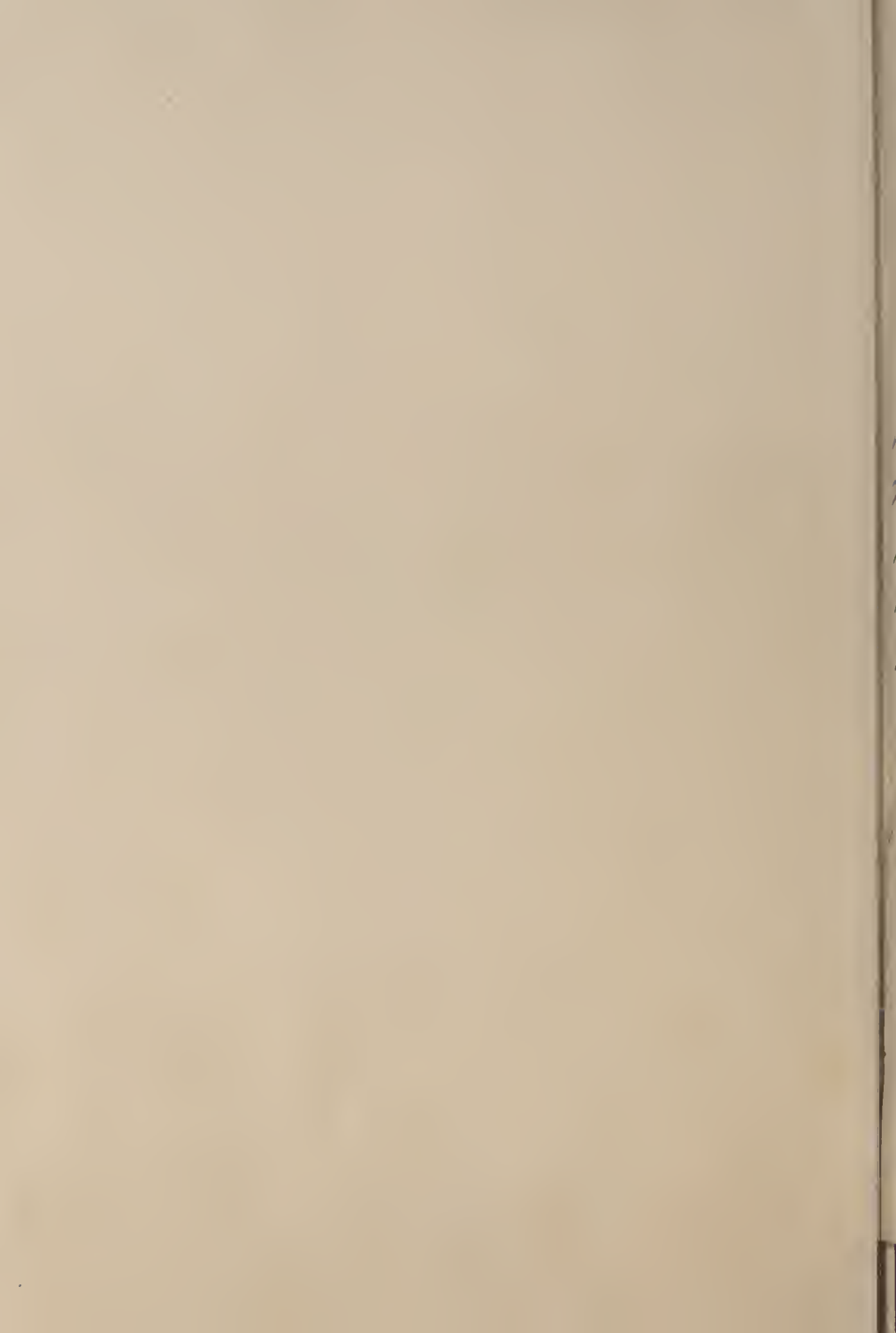
The Girard grounds give us,
moonlight every night in the
year. But tonight the scene
is especially beautiful for
the air is cleared from the
falling snow, the stars are
brilliant against a black
sky, and the play grounds
and lawns about the gray
stone buildings are as pure
and white as the snow can
make them and are broken
only by the shadow of a leaf-
less tree here and there.

The opposite sidewalk has been
trodden smooth during the day
and the children are having a
merry time on their sleds and
coasters. And there goes a
Christmas tree walking by on
two legs to find a better win-
dow up the street where some

childrens eyes are doubtless
watching for it.

I have been asked to lead the
Association meeting at Brinton
Hall tomorrow, so now I am
going to prepare a Christmas
service for that and then sur-
vive myself by going to bed
early.

A heart full of love for you
all and kisses for Nellie.
Your loving daughter.
Alice.



Home, Sunday Eve.

My dear Mother,

It is a great trial to me not to be able to write you, - there is so much to tell you, so much that I know you would like to have to think about from the home.

But it has been simply impossible, and I know you realize why you have not heard from me. It is useless to try to tell you of all that has happened - I shall try to remember all to talk over with you.

Father and Nellie are at Church

this evening. I came home to
seek my bunk early. It has
been a hot day. Mrs Warden or
Warden one of your Sac. school
mates called today with her
two sons. Ethelyn (Mrs Reed),
Mr Reed, & Nellie Dunn came
in to sing for an hour.

Nellie had a nice birthday
Friday. I gave her a dainty
little birthday luncheon at
noon for two of her school friends.
& in the evening we all went
to dinner at Mrs Stratton's.

I've had two birthdays to prepare
for since you left.

Tomorrow we plan to go over
for Mr Mills afternoon meeting
& return together on late boat.
Father does not seem willing to
stay over even if I find some
one to sleep here & I will not

leave him alone again.

All other facts ought to seem insignificant when we think that our little Nellie has said her "I will" & taken Christ for her Savior. I wish you could have been with us that Friday night. The meeting was very tender & touching. Nellie has been having a good deal & doing some hard thinking lately. Her heart is soft I know but she is extremely uncommunicative & hard to draw out. I feel this is a very critical time - for if she does not now see that she is wrong & begin the battle with herself it may be long in coming again.

We long to see you. The latch is up - Come & spend the night

Of Nellie's confession of Faith.

with me before you go to Fitchy!
In my opinion May had better
rather accompany you. I
have my hands in here &
believe I can do better with
Nellie than she could here
alone. Especially if Shin
comes soon I want to be here
& we don't know what day he
may come. Do take Father off
with you if you can. He will
be more likely to go to be with
you if I am decidedly in
staying here. This writing
shows I am sleepy. My sincere
love to all & a heart full for
yourself.

Flourishing
Alice

But I shall have to send you.
I have two former indications with
me and shall not need more than
these I think. The new summer
season will not be far away until
next Spring.

We had such a pleasant time
the evening. Went down with a view
to hear Dr. Laccan of Africa.
I saw us such a nice picture of
the 3 men on the west coast.
The first was born with six children
for four churches as a result with
a membership of the church and
the hundred more in the station
since, who are ready to become more
and more. He was multiplying all the con-
verts by ten and you will have the

number who ought to be in the British
and would be today if it were
not for the opposition of Americans
and Englishmen and for the in-
fluence of the liquor imported from
the Indian land. These instances
he threw in as the way out there
were, & no more the main part
of the subject. That was of the re-
fuge and the chance of the work.
Hickson was then like to leave
their little singing & murmuring.

After the meeting - went up with
the Rev. Dr. & India & met Dr.
Hickson and spoke of the Borneo
and his sister whom I had met.
Then I mentioned being a tall
gray-haired antelope standing
near the Dr. said "California? Why
I lived there twenty six years in
Oakland. Rich? Why yes I know

oth Canada and France." He is Mr
A. J. Canada and his son is now
a col^l in the University I believe.
So the Continent shrivelled up once
more when I found a Pacific friend.

I am so happy in the friendship
of, Frederick Chase she is such a
lovely girl and so good a friend to
me. Wonder what I shall do when
she graduates a year from Coll.
Wish she could go to India via
Egypt.

I am so sorry for the little San
Paul Church and do wish some
of those people could get away
from themselves and look back
at their actions - They work co-
sine non a distance

It was Mr. P. D. Brown I think who
wrote to Mr. H. H. H.

Good night and a heart full
of love to you all from
— Your daughter
Doris

Annual Meeting
1892 -

(in S.A. Moffett's handwriting)

Class on Minutes in By-Laws.

Night Session Monday

- 7:30 - Devotional Exercises -
 8:00 - Lay Report
 8:30 - Election of Officers

Morning Session Tuesday

- 9:30 - Communion Service
 10:00 - Appointment of Sunday Comm.
 10:30 - Boys' School Mr. Hayport
 11:00 - Girls' School Mrs. Doty

Afternoon Tuesday

- | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 2:00 | Prattling | Comm. | Mr. Baird |
| 2:30 | Puzzle | Report. | " " |
| 3:00 | Literary | Work | Mr. Gale |
| 4:00 | Medical | " | Dr. Dutton. |

Night Session Tuesday

- 7:30 - Remin. of A. L. & By-Laws
 8:00 - Plan of Union with Victoria Pres. Mission.

Morning Session Wednesday

- 9:30 - Devotional Exercises
 10: ~~Finance Report & Statistics~~ in office
 10:30 Theol. Class. - Mrs. Gifford
 11: Evangelistic Work - M. E. L. & Report
 11:30 Report of Com. on Records & Minutes
 Relation of Federal Magazines from M. E. mission

Afternoon

Thursday

~~2: Noon~~

- 2: Domestic Work { Mrs. Heron
 Mrs. Gifford
 3: Treas. Report &
 Apportionment of Unexpended Balances
 4: Report of Com. on Apportionment
 of Substations & Work.

Night Session Wednesday

- 7:30 Report of Finance Com. on
 Apportionments & Schedule of Salaries.

III

Morning Session Thursday

- 9:30. Devotional Exercises
10: Election of Committee
11: Appropriations.
- Biological
Biology
Chemical
Medical
Educational
Literature*

~~Morning~~ Friday

9:30 Devotional.

Unsettled Balances

Light
Social.

Followed by Examinations
in the Language.

Assigned: (1) Seoul Church and Sarang, incl. oversight of Ev. Saw. (2) The work in Pyeng An - province, incl. oversight of Ev. Paik (Lui Ju) and permission to employ temporarily Kim Kwan Keun^c for work in north of the province.

Work in Seoul church: "continued progress in the language has enabled me to take more direct part in the service so that during the fall and winter I have usually supplemented the preaching of Mr. Saw with a short address. In the fall upon conference with Mrs. Gifford a night service for women was begun under her direction, Mr. G. sharing with me the work of preaching to them.. During the spring I spent 2 hours a day in the sarang studying with Mr. Saw and talking with those who could be gathered for instruction.. In the fall the school work, the Theol. Class and other work combined to keep me so busy that the work at the sarang was almost entirely entrusted to Mr. Saw" exc. an hour a day, two days a week.

"Also spent 2 hrs a week in similar work at Kon Jong Kol," to develop a place for work outside the foreign settlement, and to test and train Mr. Han Syek Keui with a view to using him to open Pyeng Yang. "He gave such good satisfaction, showing a spirit of consecrated zeal and courage that the station gave permission to employ him for 3 mos. to begin work in PY, sell books and gain definite information concerning purchasable property there" H. requests \$8 a month salary for him, with privilege of raising it to \$10

Itineration: In May, with ^{Hugh} Dr. Brown, left for PY and LuiJu. Absence of reliable native in PY prevented any satisfaction from inquiries about property. "I spent 3 months in LuiJu, incl. two weeks' trip to Kou Syeng and Sak Ju, the latter place never having been visited by a foreigner." (Report on LuiJu work was sent to Bd in fall) In LuiJu talked daily from morning to evening with inquirers. "Sunday services were conducted all the time I was there but I found a decided lack of interest and an unwillingness to be identi-

in any way

(2)

filled ~~with~~ with ~~the~~ on the part of many of those whom ~~we~~ we have enrolled as members. But there is a faithful group of 10 or 12, "who under careful instruction and pastoral care give every promise of becoming the foundation of an aggressive working Church."

"While here (EuiJu) I devoted 15 days to a Theol. Class of 12 men gathered from several towns and villages and the work done in this class I look upon as the best feature of the summer's work. I kept in view two lines of work, viz: proclaiming the gospel to all with whom I came in contact, and the careful instruction of individuals. The success of the EuiJu class is very largely due to the preliminary work of young Kim and his father.."

Atou Syeng, baptized 2. Reports 4 baptized members; about 20 applicants. At close of summer H. employed young Kim, with his own funds, to visit Kang Kai in search of "large number of Christians who are said to be the result of the circulation of the Ross version of the Korean scriptures... He reports it impossible to find any evidence of Ross and says that while the Korean scriptures have been widely circulated there, the people know nothing of their character and say that they bought them from travelling merchants merely as so much paper with which to paper their houses." Accordingly H. stops at New Chawang on return trip to report to Mr. Farley of B.M.B.S. on inadequacy of this work. Farley wants H. to go with him into Korean valleys of Manchuria to look again, but H. thinks it useless.

Pyongyang. "The work in this province has been very largely one of seed sowing with the cultivation of that which has already begun to grow and the training of individual helpers. 3 men were baptized; 10 applicants enrolled.. The year's work leaves the province a most fruitful field and I leave the occupation of PY with a strong force the most important question to be obtained for by the Mission and 3d this year. I regret that the sum allowed us for the purchase of property there is so small (\$400) we should be given at least \$1000."

- Evangelistic Report, S.A. Pillette for Year 1892, MSS.

In the north, Pyongyang (1892) was a city of 50,000 people & Chong Chong province in south.

KOREA: ROBERT, 1892, appraisal of year's work

"Two phases of my evangelistic work this year have given me considerable gratification. The first is the individual work without evangelists and helpers, leading them to a higher conception of the Christian life, and instilling into them a greater zeal for the propagation of the truth, not to gain mere adherents but to save souls.

"The second has been my daily work with individuals with whom I have talked at my house--at the Church after service, in the sarangs, along the roads, and in LuiJu.

"I wish to lay emphasis upon the fact that it is my conviction that far more has been accomplished towards the upbuilding of a strong, well-established Church which in a few years will lead to a wider and more permanent work than could have been done had we tried to make a greater apparent show of results in the numbers baptized, only to find ourselves the weaker in a few years."

Evangelistic Report for Year 1892, S.A. Robert, 1892.

KOREA - 1892

H. G. Underwood given D. D. by University of New York. - p. 130

James S. Gale married Harriet G. Heron, Apr. 7, 1892 at house of Rev. D. L. Gifford (by Rev. F. Ohlman),
and at British Consulate by W. C. Hilder, Consul-General. - p. 132

- The Kor. Rep. Vol. I, No. 7 (Apr. 1892) p.

Mr. Clark returned from Pj on May 17 - having made the trip (550 li) in a little over 3 days
on a bicycle - p. 160 (May, 1892)

Mr. Jones visited Pyeongyang on a ten weeks trip in north

" S. A. Moffett and Dr. Brown left early in the month for the northern regions of the peninsula,
and expect to be gone away the greater part of the summer." - p. 160

" The Royal Body-guard may put on raincoats as they sent their convalescing in going to the
grave of the late Queen Dowager. " - p. 228 (K. R. Vol. I.)

MOFFETT, S.A., Pastor, Seoul Union Church, 1892

Roll of Early Pastors: 1886 H. G. Appenzeller; 1888 H. G. Underwood; 1890 D. L. Gifford; 1891 H. G. Appenzeller; 1892 S. A. Moffett (pro Tem.); 1893 W. M. Junkin; 1894 S. F. Moore; 1895 H. G. Appenzeller; 1896 F. S. Miller; 1897 F. S. Reid; 1898 H. G. Appenzeller; 1899 D. L. Gifford; 1900 J. R. Moose; 1901 S. F. Moore; 1901 A. G. Welbon; 1902 H.O. T. Burkwall; 1903 C. G. Housshell; 1903 F. F. Sharp (acting); 1906 C. G. Housshell; 1907 W. D. Reynolds; 1908 J. S. Gale; 1909 F. G. Vesey; 1910 J. L. Gerdine; 1911 A. F. DeCamp; 1927 H. D. Appenzeller; 1928 W. C. Verr

-- The Story of Seoul Union Church, C. A. Sauer
Seoul, 1961, 16 pp.

Seoul Union Church organized on July 25, 1886, though the first Union Sunday church service was held June 28, 1885 with the Allens, Scrantons and Herons present. The first Prot. baptismal service in Korea was of Alice Appenzeller, Apr. 25, 1886. Services were held in the legation office on Sun. mornings. The constitution was adopted Nov. 3, 1886. The Episcopal service was supposed to be used on alternate Sundays, but this plan was soon dropped. Confession: faith in Christ, assent to the articles of the Apostles Creed and the acceptance of the Bible as the word of God.

In 1888 services were held in the guest house of the Presbyterian Mission. In 1889 services transferred to the school chapel of the Methodist mission, and pulpit furniture added, with a church bell which had formerly been used

in a Buddhist temple. To reimburse school for rent, light and heat, the school was allowed use of bell on weekdays.

"The church was looking out for wider contacts. Communications having been received from the Evangelical Alliance, a committee was appointed in 1892 to perfect a connection with this body. In this year the hour of service was changed from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m." - p. 3 A church site had been purchased in 1891--located opposite the First Methodist Church, Chung Dong, and is now a part of the U.S. Embassy tennis courts. - p. 3

--Ibid, pp.1-3

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THE
UNION CHURCH
of
SEOUL.

1892.

Pastor (in Tern) S.A. Mallett

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Preaching service, every Sunday at 11 a. m.

Sunday School at 2 p. m.

Weekly prayer-meeting every Thursday evening at 7, 30 o'clock.

Ladies' prayer-meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Week of Prayer will be observed this year as usual.

ORDER OF PREACHING.

<i>Time.</i>		<i>Preacher.</i>
Jan.	3	Rev. H. G. Appenzeller,
"	10	" D. A. Bunker,
"	17	" D. L. Gifford,
"	24	" G. H. Jones,
"	31	" S. A. Moffett,
Feb.	7	" F. Ohlinger,
"	14	" H. G. Appenzeller,
"	21	" D. A. Bunker,
"	28	" D. L. Gifford,
Mar.	7	" G. H. Jones,
"	14	" S. A. Moffett,
"	21	" F. Ohlinger,
"	28	" H. G. Appenzeller,

WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETING.

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>
Jan. 4	H. G. Appenzeller,	C. C. Vinton.
" 5	Mrs. Heron,	H. B. Hulbert.
" 6	The Ladies' Home,	F. Ohlinger.
" 7	C. C. Vinton,	J. S. Gale.
" 8	D. A. Bunker,	G. H. Jones.
" 9	D. L. Gifford,	D. L. Gifford.
" 14	F. Ohlinger,	S. A. Moffet.
" 21	H. G. Appenzeller,	H. Brown.
" 28	D. A. Bunker,	W. B. McGill.
Feb. 4	The Ladies' Home,	D. A. Bunker
" 11	Mrs. Heron,	C. C. Vinton.
" 18	G. H. Jones,	J. S. Gale.
" 25	C. C. Vinton,	F. Ohlinger.
Mar. 4	F. Ohlinger,	W. J. Hall.
" 11	H. G. Appenzeller,	D. L. Gifford.
" 18	D. L. Gifford,	H. G. Appenzeller.
" 25	The Ladies' Home,	G. H. Jones.

LADIES' PRAYER-MEETING.

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>
Jan. 6	The Ladies' Home,	Miss Doty.
" 13	Miss Doty,	Miss Bengel.
" 20	Mrs. Heron,	Mrs. Brown.
" 27	Mrs Gifford,	Miss Sherwood.
Feb. 3	Mrs. Bunker,	Mrs. Gifford.
" 10	The Ladies' Home,	Mrs. Heron.
" 17	Miss Doty,	Miss Rothweiler.
" 24	Mrs. Heron,	Miss Doty.
Mar. 3	Mrs. Gifford,	Miss Bengel.
" 10	Mrs. Bunker,	Mrs. Brown.
" 17	The Ladies' Home,	Miss Sherwood.
" 24	Miss Doty,	Mrs. Gifford.
" 31	Mrs. Heron,	Mrs. Heron.

W. M. Band, Insan Kwee Sept. 24, 1891. to G. M. F. Band. ① 1859

My Dear Bro. . .

In examining your lists of subjects for proper meeting topics, Moffett suggested that you give the subject of Christ's Second Coming another study. We have been examining the subject recently, and the apostolic attitude of the whole Scripture gives a great deal of ground for the views of the Pre-millennialists."

Chamisso, Korea

Jan. 30, 1892. My dear Bro.

Moffett is shut up in Seoul and in northern Korea until Underwoods return. He hopes to come south then. He takes a trip north in the spring and remains up near the borders of China during the summer. The most promising work is up there ... "

Insan Kwee Feb. 5, 1892.

"Moffett means to go north again this summer, taking Brown, the new doctor with him. They will spend four months in Suifu, on the border of China. I did hope to have a trip with Moffett into the southern interior country but it can't be. Gale has been received into the mission and will probably be stationed at Wansan... We are trying to scatter the forces as much as possible and not bundle them at one place... It seems to be the drift of things that Gale and Mrs. Heron are to be married. We would not believe it at first" (but she is southern, where people are apt to be married several times, and mission life is very lonely for the single.)

References in Band's letters - 1891-2

W.M. Baird - Fusan, Korea. 5-6-'92

(1)

My Dear Bro. .

Miss Doty arrives suddenly from Seoul. "Miss Doty brings word that Sam ~~left~~ leaves Seoul for an evangelizing trip to the North today, also that he heard of his father's death through my letter. He has been so very uneasy about him for months that she thinks his mind is almost relieved by the knowledge that he has entered into rest..."

Fusan, Korea. Oct. 3, 1892.

Our Gale - "He is a taking fellow.. and withal a man of much ability. He has no good a hold on the language and upon Koreans as anyone at present in our mission. He hasn't a through education, though well educated - but he has devoured through a literature and has the Bohemian faculty of quoting scraps from most everything he has read.. He is a strong, hearty, jolly fellow, half Scotch and half French and Dutch, and all English in sympathy, a capable fellow with a rather reckless air. I suppose he has as much spirituality as any of the rest, and like all the rest he has his faults..."

Fusan, Korea. Nov 27, 1892.

At next Mission Meeting, (January) Moffett and some others will now will be appointed to inland towns in the region where Moffett has been making frequent trips toward the North."

"Our mission force has been doubled this year..."

Bough suit for \$24 (silver) = less than \$20 gold.

Fusan, Korea. June 23, 1893

"I am waiting with interest to hear the results of the Briggs trial, though I can tell by the atmosphere that Briggsism isn't likely to prevail. What I fear is that Briggs is being fought by a spirit equally unorthodox. The truth is being upheld, but not in love. That is equally fatal... I am glad that in the church triumphant there will be no trials for heresy... When I am in search of some ^(religion) comfort I often turn away from the religious papers to my poor, old (once a heathen) Korean teacher..."

Mr. Saw's support - \$10 a month (San Gung-go)

S.A. Moffett references in Baird letters 1892-1893



To the Yalu & Beyond. J. S. Gale. (a trip he & your father took together)

As far as possible one should see with a halo round each eye but even then the shock may be too great for a tender Western nervous system. I warn the weak not to peer closer into mysteries of country travel.

The *Inchin* (Song Lo Ty.) was blocked with ^{an} ice ^{firm} & it was necessary to slide horses, men, loads, everything over a neighboring precipice & catch a boat a little farther up in clear water. The coolie bringing the horses over, took a firm hold of the halter, made a bound for the edge & never looked back till he reached the bottom. The little pony slid, rolled & in a twinkling was at the foot, too, apparently much to its own surprise. The other followed.

(We crossed the river) then they landed us partly by carrying on their backs & partly by dumping us into the water. Three miles beyond was an inn where they kindled a fire beneath the floor that not only warmed but took us all night.

On a promontory overlooking the river ^{Inchin} is a small building. The story goes that about 4 centuries ago a prophet lived here on this same promontory. He frequently oiled all the woodwork inside & out & said he was preparing it to be burnt. "In the year called *Inchin* on a certain night (giving the date) this building must be burned or great disaster overtake the nation. Before the year came he died but his brother took up his custom.

The year *Inchin* came & with it the invasion of the Japanese & their march on Seoul. The Korean King fled for his life. In the night almost alone he was trying in vain to pick his way over these mts. expecting every moment to be captured. Then darkness seemed to make escape impossible, up flared a light. He escaped by its aid.

This was the predicted night & now this building commemorates the supposed event.

According to Korean demonology, a tree is the abiding place for evil

spirits of all kinds.

The only way to be happy when travelling is to give Koreans time. (He waited at an inn till 7 P.M. for lunch.)

Strange a land so reposed should be so rich in the hurry up style of words: ossa, tally, kwippe, ullin, soki, patpi, chüksai, nally, are only a few. They have as much effect on the coolie as paper balls on 20" armor plate.

He entered P'yung Yang, perhaps the busiest city in Korea. To Koreans it is sacred ground for this was Kija's home.

Among the hills to the north we find the Buddhists. They have a perfect citadel here of temples & towers, commanding an excellent view of the river. Its beauty & strength of situation give one an idea of the power Buddha once had in Chosen.

We were followed by an innumerable company of spectators our few days here but finally made our exit in safety through the north gateway where a grove shadows Kija's grave.

At Kasan we spent a pleasant day & a few of the natives saw us safely out of the village, then fired stones after us. Fortunately they do not throw with the precision of men of Whang Hai so we survive.

A little later we passed the "Speaking Grave". About 100 years ago a traveler was ^{here} overtaken by night. He was sleeping by a grave when he was awakened by a voice across the valley shouting Hello! Isn't tomorrow the anniversary of your funeral? A reply came from the grave beside him "Yes but I have a guest sleeping here & cannot leave to see that all the sacrificial food is ready at home."

Alas said the other voice "I'll be host till you return".

The ghost went but returned in fury. I saw the food but coiled in the midst was a snake. A kwisin take my youngest grandson tonight. I'll teach them to dish me up snakes!

In the morning the traveler inquired at the village about the ghost & found the dead man's grandson had died in the night. He told what he had heard & they examined the food. A long hair was found. This Sp. Grave is

5 A Buffet in P.Y. 1892 H

Reasons for success - P.Y.

① Desire for freedom

② Lack of classes

③ Desire for eternal life

S. A. Moffett. Stoned, 1892.

1892 fall. Returned to P.Y. to preach. Preaching at ~~Temple~~^{Taidong-mun} across roads -
just in front of gate - crowd of young women led by Lee Koo-Pong - Lee Soekie a
fine one in water, & breezy hides in snowball. Hit on chin - bleeds. Crowd laughs
and scoffs. Returns to house.

- Biography of Kieil Sun-fan, miss by Kieil Ahn-Kyung.

page 4
 (Last p. of 1892 Annual Meeting.)

Additions to the Mission force during 1892,

Miss. V. C. Arbuckle,

Rev. G. Lee,

Rev. T. S. Miller and Mrs. Miller,

Rev. S. T. Moore and Mrs. Moore,

Miss. E. Strong,

Rev. W. L. Swallen and Mrs. Swallen.

December, 1892, appointed by the Chairman, to
 replace Miss. Rothweiler on the Standing
 Committee on Examinations, Rev. G. H. Jones.

1892

THE MAP.

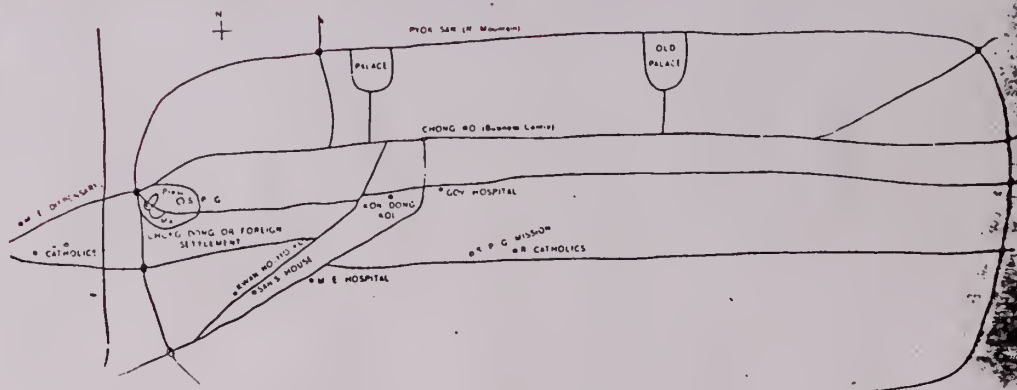
CHEMULPO, on the west coast, one of but three treaty ports in Korea, is where all missionaries have hitherto entered the country. Our Methodist brethren maintain a chapel there.

SEOUL (*Sole*), the capital, is twenty-five miles from the coast and the centre of our interests in Korea. Here the mission lays its plans, carries on preaching, hospital, girls' school, boys' *par* school, and translating. In this city most of the missionaries live, but they by no means stay here. Every man of them has made one or more itinerating trips the past year into the far Interior, north and south, and from Seoul they direct evangelistic work on each of these trodden pathways. Mrs. Gifford had two large Bible classes (one item of many) and saw 1,000 Korean women last year. Mr. Gale, our new Canadian missionary, finished his translation of the book of Acts. Dr. Vinton had 1,633 patients in government hospital during seven months, of whom 67 were in-patients; the minor operations were 74. Koreans have said

FUSAN (*Foo-sahn*) is a treaty port on

the south-east coast, two days from Nagasaki. The harbor is spacious enough for a navy, the town is walled. The Japanese held Fusan 300 years as a military fortress and they (7,000 strong) now monopolize trade there. The Korean population is 5,000 and includes a great many coolies and fishermen. The mission has planted a station here not so much for Fusan itself as because Fusan is the key to a whole crowded province. It is Mr. Baird's intention to spend half the year in this city and devote the other half to country work. Southern Korea is conservative and Roman Catholics are also in occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Baird moved into their house, the first missionary home built in Fusan, last May, and a relief it must have been after living for several months in a Korean house with a party of five Australian missionaries and two months more in a go-down of one room. Official Korean buildings are near the mission house.

By the recent death of Mrs. McKay and the failure of Mr. McKay's health, the representatives of the Victorian Church of Australia (Presbyterian) are just now reduced to three single women. Dr. Hardie, of Toronto, is also here.



Women's Work for Women

210-212

Vol. VII 1892

STONE
WOOD
AND
ANIMALS
AROUSAL

1859 b. - 1884 - covered - 25 yrs.

W. HUNTLEY
To Start A Land.
70 -

"Moffett is just as determined to have his own way
as any man I know"

Huntley -

"dynamic energy -

✓ 1802 "vast energy - did the work of several people (128

"Ellinwood trembled at news that Underwood was
baptizing converts" - p. 122. Underwood - baptizing is
part of my rep. as a minister + a missionary. of
course there is a rule - but these uneducated blacks
are willing to take the risk - how can we refuse?
We must leave the results to God, and do the
work he has placed in our hands. (123)

In 1887 - there are 30 persons waiting
baptism within 100 miles of Seoul. (123

In machine - his father invented "safety check paper"
on which writing could not be altered. (71)
- his brother - typewriter.

Early was afraid he would turn S. S. Guy -

PERSISTENCE

at age 17 he decided to be a minister.

Translation - NT (1901), S.T. 1904 -

At seminary - spent 5 hrs - up to 12 (p. 71)
Underwood, John + Reynolds met 555 times

Conversion - his friends knew the experiment.

Appreciate of hours

- They knew that I was were in the line -
but they insisted on being baptized -

Weekend - knows - was glad to see him but he should have had a wife (73)

1892 (71)
UNDERWOOD

Even Allen was impressed - overcame his disappointment that he was a bachelor - & "He runs his own business, & is willing to help us in our... just what we doctors need. [He] will be the strong man of this field."

Allen resigns - and is shocked when ~~W. H. H.~~ went to ask Underwood, not a doctor, to be temporary head of the hospital - 113?

John R. Mott -

"There have been few men in our day who have, in so few years, accomplished such notable results... He deserves the title, [used of European royalty] "Emperor of the Kingdom" -
- U. & Kree. p. 336 f.

Martha
Barbara

The material was written by a woman ~~Barbara~~ ^{Martha} Huntley in a book "To Start A ~~Mission~~ ^{Work}". The pages I will type in here have to do with the history in Korea around 1892-1910. The author describes Samuel Austin Moffett's leadership on pages 391-395. He is Sam Moffett's father.

"In striking contrast to the lack of growth and teamwork in Pusan was Pyoungyang's success. In one sense the missionary story of Pyoungyang is the story of Samuel Moffett, but in another, truer sense, it is the story of a strong team. Moffett was a man others rallied around. For one thing, he was likable. Southern Presbyterian W.D. Reynolds never forgot his first impression of Moffett who met him on the riverbank at Mapo outside Seoul when the Reynolds arrived on November 54, 1892--"a tall, lithe, fair man with a winsome smile, ringing voice and hearty handshake." He next encountered Moffett leading the dancing of the Virginia reel at a Seoul station Christmas party, and through the years the two men often met on the tennis court. "I can still hear Moffett shout, 'O Fiends!' when he missed a ball--a proper Presbyterian substitute for 'the devil'....His is 'the old time religion...his conversation, his speeches, his sermons, and above all, his prayers have always stirred, stimulated and helped me. (Footnote 84) Moffett had the gift of encouragement. He saw and brought out the best in co-workers. In his correspondence with the board, he almost never criticized a colleague. In 1893, when the board secretaries specifically asked for his opinion of another individual about whom they had received bad reports, he declined, saying that in letters he could be too easily misrepresented. (85) In 1895, suggesting that praise would do more than anything else to strengthen and encourage the missionaries, he asked board secretary Ellinwood to commend a missionary's progress in the language rather than condemn his inadequacy." (86). In the same letter, Moffett requested "a word of commendation" for another missionary who "has been developing more and more in his power to use the language and in his love for the work and the people....I know what a help it is to feel that one's efforts to become more useful in the work are recognized and appreciated. Your letters to me have been most helpful and I thank you most sincerely for them." In 1894 when the board was considering the recalling of a missionary in Seoul, Moffett wrote, "As you know mission work is no child's play...each decision establishes a precedent. Is it any wonder that we cry out, 'Who is sufficient for these things?'...A conception of one's own weakness and ignorance as to what is best necessarily leads one to be cautious in writing adversely or critically of other missionaries and their work...Not every one who at first gives greatest promise has the staying qualities and some who at first seem slow and perhaps incompetent develop into useful workers under the discipline of several years on the field." (87). The missionary stayed on, and his willingness and ability to do many necessary housekeeping tasks as mission secretary, treasurer, etc., freed others to do evangelistic work.

Besides praising his colleagues, on a number of occasions Moffett plead the causes of those he felt had been in some way slighted by the board. The secretaries' unfavorable impression were often the result of Horace Allen's venomous comments. One of several misunderstandings occurred because Allen, in a letter to Ellinwood had hastily, uncharitably, and incorrectly characterized Graham Lee as frivolous, which prompted a letter of rebuke from Ellinwood to Lee. Moffett wrote Ellinwood November 1, 1895: "I have time and time again written of my appreciation of Mr. Lee and my gratitude of having him as a colleague. There are few men as true, as consecrated, as willing to endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ, few men as thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit...The whole mission has the greatest confidence in him. Why are you urging him to do his duty? We regard him as one of the strongest men on the field....I know that your recent letter to Mr. Lee has pained him most deeply....I know that you had no intention of wounding him, but that your letter was written under a misapprehension of the facts. Please recognize his sincerity, fidelity and earnestness."

Moffett was consistent in his spiritual consecration and hard work. He was neither a dictator nor an egotist. He gathered his team not around himself, but around the common goal of building a strong Protestant church of Christ in Korea. Richard Baird wrote, "One secret of Moffett's being able to lay out the principles on which the church was founded and developed with amazing rapidity, and persuade his fellow missionaries to follow that principle was that the pressure he applied was not that of a mailed fist but a pneumatic pressure, which re-establishes itself. Moffett could always yield a point if he could gain his principle. Dr. Moffett would be the last person in the world to claim for himself any credit that belonged to

other members of his team. Yet, as the captain of a really great team, he is given the credit by history

(2)

for achievements and contributions of other members of his team, as the man who built up one of the greatest mission stations in the history of modern day missions he deserves and should receive all credit. At the same time, he is getting some credit for the years of tireless itineration in a rugged, difficult field by Charles Philips, for the fiery evangelistic zeal of Dr. Will Blair, for the plodding, meticulous faithfulness of Charles Bernheisel, for the educational work my father did in the academy and college while Moffett was building up the seminary.' (88)

Presbyterian missionary C. A. Clark, who arrived in Korea in 1902, said many years later, "It is a bit amusing now for some of us to recall how in our callow younger years, (Dr. Moffett) used to talk to us and ask our opinions of things gravely and sincerely, just as though our views really were of importance. It probably did not help him particularly in making up his mind, but it was a great thing for the younger missionaries...He was the same with Koreans. His study was always crowded with pastors, students, or ordained believers who came to consult him about church or personal problems." (89)

Henry Appenzeller in a one-word portrait characterized Moffett as "judicious," and it is undeniable that Moffett had excellent judgment. His decisions on buying land were typically astute. He served on committees that selected station sites in Sunchun, Chairyung, and Chungju and opposed putting stations in Uiju, Haiju and Kongju. Before there were more than a handful of baptized Christians in the area, he chose and purchased 110 acres for the Pyongyang station, envisioning the station that a decade later was filled with missionaries' residences, a hospital, boys' and girls' academies, a college, a seminary, a Bible institute, and industrial workshops. Although his personal funds were limited, he used them throughout his life for the work. He bought land in half a dozen stations with his own money, later turning the property over to the board as a gift or at the same price he had paid for it. (90)

He maintained good relationships with government authorities without compromising his integrity. Hoping to undermine his leadership, the Japanese tried to entrap him several times--in the Conspiracy Trial of 1911-12, again during the March First (Sam Il) Independence Movement of 1919, and many times in connection with the shrine troubles. His house was repeatedly searched, but no case could ever be made against him. Moffett focused his energies. A letter written in 1902 reveals his conscious decision to keep evangelistic and church work foremost. "The Bible Committee elected me a member of the Board of Translators and now I must for the second time face the question as to what is my duty. I want to do what is right and best --but for the sake of the Evangelistic work to which I feel the Lord has called me I have several times decided against the calls to more literary work and renounced my desire to become a Korean scholar. To accept the position...would mean less Evangelistic work." (91) To Moffett, evangelistic work was always capitalized, and took first place in his life. His early days in Pyongyang were spent in "soul-winning" conversation with crowds of men in his room and along the roads among the children and coolies and women washing laundry by the river. With Graham Lee, he founded the Central Presbyterian Church and kept it one congregation until it reached 1,000 members. Then groups of believers 15, 10, and 5 miles away were set apart in churches until there were 100 congregations, 27 of them in Pyongyang, and still Central Church had 1,000 members.

Judicious in his personal life also, Moffett remained a bachelor--until just the right person came along. To quote from Graham Lee's letter of November 28, 1898: "We have a new boarder at our house. Miss Alice Fish, an exceedingly wise young lady and a physician by the way. She has been in Korea about a year now and was appointed to Pyongyang at our annual meeting in October. We have another boarder in Mr. Moffett and the latest news is that these two boarders have gone and goeen themselves engaged, which is just the finest thing that could have happened. " (93) A few months later, the bride-to-be suffered a badly fractured leg when she fell from her bicycle. The wedding was held in Seoul in early June 1899 and a missionary wrote to Moffett years later, "I saw you when you were the happiest man in Korea. It was over at Yun Mot Kol, Seoul, on a beautiful bright day, when Dr. Fish, beautiful and radiant in her wedding robes and happy anticipations, stood beside you on crutches." (94) The marriage was a happy one, but tragically short. When his first child, James McKee waws born on February 28, 1905, Moffet was 41 years old. Another son Charles was born and then a baby daughter, who died shortly before Aoice, 42, passed away on July 12, 1912. Three yearss later Sam Moffett married Lucia Fish, Alice's cousin who had come to Korea as a teacher of missionaries's children. This also was a happy union, and produced three more sons, Samuel Hugh, Howard, and Thomas. Dr. Moffett, who was 60 when Tom was born, was a fond parent who admonished each son, "Don't become a misinster if you can possibly help it." (95) Apparently none could help it, because all five became ministers or medical missionaries.

Moffett's colleagues in Pyongyang were life-minded midwesterners who were influenced by the leading evangelist of the day, wight Moody. they were products of small town and colleges and most were graduates of McCormick Seminary. It was MOffett who was primarily resp00onsible for the esprit de corps and the organizational ability which choreographed the talents and time of each member of the Pyongyang team, Koreans as well as missionaries, so as to gain the maximum benefit for training Korean Christians and building a Korean church.

"Work" was the key word. Not a moment ever seemed to be wasted In Pyongyang. When missionary Annie Baird in 1913 described life in Pyongyant station, she wrote about "the work," because the life of that station was (underlined) its work. She suggested that to get a comprehensive picture, one needed a birds' eye view; as seen from above, station actities would look like "a great kaleidoscopic wheel, radiating out in every direction from PyongYang, revolving with the year and showing more or less change with each month and season." (96)

FOREIGNERS IN KOREA, 1892.

1892

Wonsan: R.C. - 1

Pusan: Customs - 6 (~~R.A. Hardie~~ A.B.)

Missionaries - Prot. 2
R.C. 2

Seoul: Customs - 3
Home Office - 2

~~Legat~~ Legation 8 + 6

Missionaries - 10 Methodist
11 Presb.
10 Anglican
9 R.C.

Govt. School - 2
Telegraph. - 1

Inchon

Customs - 7
Emp. res. - 8
Navy - 7
R.C. - 1
Govt. - 1

Missionaries 46
Prot 33

1
6
4
5
14
40
3
15
9

97

Local, Rural
Outline Map
of Pittsburgh
Compounded in
Cheng D. &
(Foreign
Settlement)

Drawn by
D. L.
Hofford
No date

Pittsburgh
Legation
(1890)

C. C. Gorton
(Heron
House)

L. A. Maffett

1612

115

1112

1112

1112

1112

1112

1112

M. C. Gorton

